

MED-Amin

Réseau méditerranéen d'information sur les marchés agricoles

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Edito

La vie du CIHEAM a été marquée au printemps 2017 par deux événements importants.

Tout d'abord, le CIHEAM a pour la première fois été invité par la Présidence maltaise à la réunion informelle des Ministres de l'agriculture de l'Union Européenne les 21 et 23 mai. Les discussions ont eu pour thème la résilience de l'agriculture face au changement climatique : quelles politiques européennes ? quel rôle pour la recherche et l'innovation ? quelles options de diversification ? quels instruments économiques en faveur d'une croissance durable ?

Le Secrétaire général du CIHEAM a eu l'opportunité de présenter les réalisations et les travaux en cours au CIHEAM en faveur du développement d'une agriculture plus durable, plus résiliente notamment face au changement climatique, porteuse de développement pour les territoires tout en favorisant un niveau accru de sécurité alimentaire dans la région euro-méditerranéenne.

Second événement marquant, le Directeur général de la FAO, José Graziano da Silva, a visité le 23 juin 2017 le CIHEAM Bari. Au cours de cette visite, il a adressé un message fort à la communauté des étudiants et du personnel du CIHEAM, rappelant les nombreux défis posés à la région méditerranéenne et surtout aux jeunes porteurs de l'avenir de cette région.

Cette visite a également permis de faire le point sur les projets conjoints entre le CIHEAM et la FAO, en particulier sur les questions de coopération Sud-Sud pour laquelle le CIHEAM est un partenaire privilégié car doté de la capacité à faciliter les échanges et l'adoption de solutions entre des pays du Nord et du Sud mais aussi du Sud et du Sud. Poursuivant leur objectif commun de promouvoir des chaînes de valeur agricoles durables dans la région méditerranéenne, les partenaires se sont appuyés sur les conclusions du forum pour affirmer leur soutien à des politiques favorables à la collaboration avec le secteur privé et à la promotion des meilleures pratiques dans le secteur agroalimentaire.

Côté MED-Amin, l'activité du printemps a elle aussi été soutenue. Le début du mois de juin a ainsi été marqué par la conclusion du groupe de travail MED-Amin pour la mise en place d'un système pilote de prévision et d'alerte sur les récoltes céréalières dans la zone méditerranéenne. Dans le cadre de cette version pilote, les points focaux de cinq pays (l'Albanie, l'Algérie, la Grèce, le Liban et la Tunisie) ont eu la charge d'analyser des données satellites (température, pluviométrie, indicateurs de croissance végétative), fournies par l'Unité MARS du Centre Commun de Recherche de la Commission Européenne, pour chacune des régions principales de production nationale de blé tendre et de blé dur (c.à.d. couvrant 90% ou plus de la production nationale). Cette activité a donné lieu à la production d'un bulletin prototype que vous pourrez retrouver sur le site web de MED-Amin (www.med-amin.org).

Le bilan du groupe de travail est prometteur. Dans l'optique d'une possible extension de cette activité pilote en 2018, il s'agira de couvrir cette fois l'ensemble des céréales du réseau (blés, maïs, orge, riz) et l'ensemble des pays membres du CIHEAM. La décision sera prise à la prochaine réunion de MED-Amin à Malte.

En parallèle du groupe de travail, le réseau MED-Amin, en collaboration avec l'initiative AMIS/FAO, a réalisé une formation des points focaux et partenaires algériens impliqués dans la collecte des données entrant dans la construction des bilans céréaliers. Cette formation intitulée « Les Bilans Céréaliers : Un outil de prévision à court terme » a été réalisée au sein de l'Institut Technique des Grandes Cultures d'Alger en mai.

La formation a eu pour objectif central le renforcement des capacités en matière de réalisation de bilans céréaliers, notamment dans une optique de prévision. La construction de bilans céréaliers vise en effet à la mise en place d'un outil de synthèse permettant de connaître d'un seul coup d'œil la situation céréalière d'un pays, en termes d'approvisionnement (production, importations) comme en termes d'utilisations (alimentation humaine, animale, exportations, etc.), le lien interannuel étant réalisé à travers les capacités et les politiques de stockage en place.

AMIS/Réunion annuelle

11ème groupe d'information

La 11ème réunion des pays membres d'AMIS s'est tenue à Rome du 21 au 23 juin 2017 et a été particulièrement interactive cette année suite à la mise en place de quatre panels (blé, maïs, riz, soja) au cours desquels les pays membres d'AMIS ont pu exprimer leur point de vue sur les prévisions de marché et les confronter à celles produites par la FAO, le CIC et l'USDA. Ces panels ont aussi montré la complémentarité entre les travaux de GEOGLAM et ceux d'AMIS. La 11ème réunion a par ailleurs été marquée par le début de la Présidence argentine du réseau (Source: AMIS, 26/06/2017).

Credit: Gerry Balding, Creative Commons



GEOGLAM meeting

Towards quantitative metrics

The GEOGLAM Implementation Team also came together at FAO (19-21/06/17) to review the previous implementation phase and to update each other on GEOGLAM core activities and recent achievements. Key program priorities and organizational structure for the next implementation phase 2017 – 2019 were discussed. Focus was put on the establishment of more quantitative metrics related to crop production in the context of the GEOGLAM Crop Monitors. The launch of the new ASAP system was also announced by the JRC (cf. p3). (Source: MARS, 06/07/2017).

Spain/Drought

Wheat imports to soar by 40%

Soft wheat imports by Spain, the European Union's top buyer, will soar further than had been expected, by 43%, Agrolinfomarket said, cutting again its forecast for the country's own harvest, as a result of dry weather. A particular growth of imports should be observed in the new season, with buy-ins pegged at 5.60 mln t, an upgrade of 450,000 tonnes from the previous forecast, and a rise of 1.80 mln t year on year (Source: Agrimoney.com, 04/07/2017)

IGC: 2017-18 global grain production to fall

World-grain.com, 09/06/2017

During the International Grains Council's (IGC) annual meeting on June 6, the council discussed the outlook for grains, rice and oilseeds based on its recently released May report. Total grains (wheat and coarse grains) production in 2017-18 was predicted to fall, although large opening inventories were seen limiting the drop in overall supplies. With contractions in the major exporters and China, world carryover stocks were projected to decline for the first time in five years, but still potentially the third largest ever. The volume of trade was projected to be second only to the previous season's record, the IGC noted.

Global rice output in 2017-18 was seen at a new high on area gains in leading Asian producers. While overall stocks were expected to remain steady, those in the major exporters were likely to fall, with Thailand's reserves at a nine-year low. According to the IGC, trade was forecast to stay elevated. World soybean output in 2017-18 was predicted to be close to the previous year's high and, due to big carry-ins, supplies would be at peak levels. However, with total use expanding further, the carryovers were expected to retreat on a drawdown in some exporters, albeit still well above average. Import demand was anticipated to reach a new peak, mainly on shipments to Asia, the IGC said.

IGC considered recent changes in national policies as well as various administrative matters, including an update from the secretariat on progress with

its economic work program. It was agreed that the program of work for 2017-18 would continue to concentrate on its core economic and statistical activities. The council also approved a new initiative to begin research into the global market for pulses.

The IGC agreed to further develop collaboration with the International Grain Trade Coalition (IGTC), by sharing information about progress on regulatory frameworks affecting trade in grains, with the aim of contributing to trade facilitation.

The council approved new membership and appointments within IGC.

Sultanate of Oman's membership to the IGC was approved and will be effective beginning on July 1. The council appointed Silke Boger, head of Unit, DG Agriculture and Rural Development for the European Commission, as chairperson of the council for 2017-18.

On June 6, the IGC hosted industry representatives from over 50 countries to the IGC Grains Conference, titled "Trading in an evolving market: What prospects for the future?" Among the themes discussed were the supply and demand outlook, global economic outlook: opportunities and risks, trade and logistics and the future of the flour milling sector.

See the full article online: <http://bit.ly/2sU3wQI>

Water Resources, Food Security and the Role of Virtual Water Trade in the MENA Region

There is major concerns about food security in countries having limited water resources, due to the large volumes of water that are required to produce food commodities. Water-deficit countries tend to rely on international trade to close the gap between water (and thus food) demand and supply. Against this backdrop, the purpose of this study is twofold. First, to analyse water resources in the Middle East and North African region also considering the political economy trends and dynamics, which drive the region's demand for water. Secondly, the

study aims to increase understanding on the role that trade of agricultural commodities has played in meeting the requirements of the MENA populations, in terms of food and associated water 'embedded' as a factor of production. The study argues that virtual water trade, that is, the virtual transfer of the water used for agricultural production from producing to consuming countries, has provided the region's economies with water and food security over the past 25 years. The study shows that virtual water imports have more than doubled and the

increase has been more than proportional to population growth in the area. Food products account by far for the largest share of virtual water flows, while crops and high value foods are the main categories of agricultural products associated with virtual water imports. [...]

Chapter in Environmental Change and Human Security in Africa and the Middle East. pp 199-217
Antonelli M. et al. (2017), Springer
<http://bit.ly/2sXSUIU>



Credit: Andrew Stawarz, Creative Commons

Indice des prix FAO

Les prix du blé et de la viande ont contribué à faire monter les prix mondiaux des produits alimentaires en juin.

L'Indice FAO des prix des céréales a gagné 4,2% en juin face à la hausse des prix du blé à forte teneur en protéines, ayant pâti de la détérioration de l'état des cultures aux Etats-Unis. Les prix du maïs, en revanche, ont baissé face à des récoltes qui ont atteint un niveau record en Amérique du Sud.

Selon le Bulletin de la FAO sur l'offre et la demande de céréales, publié en même temps, malgré le durcissement des conditions d'approvisionnement du blé à forte teneur en protéines, les stocks mondiaux céréaliers devraient probablement rester abondants cette année.

(Source: FAONews; 31/05/2017)

European Commission's early-warning system predicts food production issues

David Anderson, FoodNavigator.com, 16/06/2017

The European Commission has launched an early-warning system which aims to detect agricultural production hotspot countries so it can mitigate the impact of drought and other disasters on food production.

The Anomaly Hot Spots of Agricultural Production (ASAP) system has been developed by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC), its scientific arm. The system will produce monthly reports which identify countries where food is insecure and agricultural production is under threat and which could need aid support, changes to development programmes or require further investigation to counter any difficulty.

The launch of ASAP comes as the European Commission looks to combat the potential disastrous fallout from drought, freak weather and other natural occurring events which can lead to crop failure and other food production woes.

It covers 80 countries, mainly in Africa, and will use observational data of the earth as well as meteorological analyses.

On top of its monthly wanting reports, ASAP will produce more localised data every 10 days and crop monitoring indicators.

Link up to other global warning systems

The new system will work in tandem with existing warning systems operated by the United Nations such as its Food and Agriculture Organisation and World Food Programme warning systems.

It will also feed into other international mechanisms such as the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification and Crop Monitor for Early Warning. Scientists at the JRC have been monitoring metrological data for over 20 years but the European Commission believes that the technology it uses now needs updating.

In addition, they believe its data systems have been "largely unexploited" when it comes to monitoring agricultural production.

Crop failures "not going to decrease"

The European Commission said: "With climate change and the increase in extreme events, the recurrence of droughts and the related crop failures are not going to decrease."

"The 2015-2016 El Niño phenomenon in Southern and Eastern Africa, as well as the current situation in Somalia, show that the climatic dimension remains a fundamental driver that should continue to be monitored and analysed."

See the full article online: <http://bit.ly/2tANxqq>

The role of storage dynamics in annual wheat prices

Identifying the drivers of global crop price fluctuations is essential for estimating the risks of unexpected weather-induced production shortfalls and for designing optimal response measures. Here we show that with a consistent representation of storage dynamics, a simple supply-demand model can explain most of the observed variations in wheat prices over the last 40 years solely based on time series of annual production and long term demand trends.

Even the most recent price peaks in 2007/08 and 2010/11 can be explained by additionally accounting for documented changes in countries' trade policies and storage strategies, without the need for external drivers such as oil prices or speculation across different commodity or stock markets. This underlines the critical sensitivity of global prices to fluctuations in production.

The consistent inclusion of storage into a dynamic supply-demand model closes an important gap when it comes to exploring potential responses to future crop yield variability under climate and land-use change.

Jacob Schewe, Christian Otto and Katja Frieler (2017), Environmental Research Letters, Volume 12, Number 5

<http://bit.ly/2tAYrwk>

Egypt's/Silos

Egyptian president inaugurates Cimbria silo project

A large project supplied by Cimbria in Egypt that included 23 silos was commissioned and officially inaugurated on May 14 by Egyptian president H.E Abdel Fattah El Sisi in El-Marashda near Luxor. The project is considered to be the one of the largest orders for silo plants with a total storage capacity of 1.38 million tonnes of wheat. The project had a contract value for Cimbria of more than \$100 million. Geographically, the locations of the 23 plants stretch from the Mediterranean Sea and Suez all the way down to Aswan, in addition to a plant at East Owainate, 600 km west of Aswan.

(Source: World-grain.com, 31/05/2017).

SCOOPS

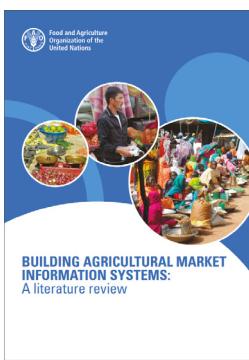
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A retrouver sur :

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MED -Amin :
<http://www.med-amin.org>



Building Agricultural Market Information Systems - A literature review (AMIS, 2017)



This document reviews all features relating to the development of an agricultural market information system, with a particular focus on information on market prices and on the use of new technologies for price data collection and dissemination. A detailed list of references is provided at the end of the document, including, where available, URLs to the resources. Readers are encouraged to refer to the original documents wherever possible: indeed, this review does not attempt a detailed summary of the documents cited, but rather seeks to emphasize the principal sources in the vast literature available. Similarly, while many of the most important market information systems are noted, this review is not intended as a compendium thereof and does not, therefore, list them comprehensively.

Learn more at: <http://www.amis-outlook.org/resources-list/detail/en/c/892793/>

Marchés mondiaux : AMIS nous donne la tendance

Cours mondiaux USD 06/17	Offre et demande - July 2017		
	Par rapport au mois précédent	Par rapport à la saison précédente	
Blé	175 ↗	▼	▲
Maïs	171 ↘	▲	▼
Riz	172 ↗	-	-
Soja	181 ↘	▲	▲

Moyenne USD. Tendance mensuelle

(▲ : Amélioration ; ▼ : Détioration ; — : Stable)

Lien : www.amis-outlook.org

Événements

Quelques événements autour des marchés céréaliers

4/5

10

17

22/25

10

17

Salon international des industries céréalières / Casablanca, Maroc
S'inscrivant dans une logique de continuité avec l'amélioration du concept JTI (journées technique de l'IFIM), la Fédération Nationale de la Minoterie organise les 4 & 5 octobre 2017 la 1ère édition du Salon « Grain & Milling expo », à l'Office des foires et expositions de Casablanca (Ofec).

28th Annual Conference & Expo of the International Association of Millers (IAOM) MIDEAST & AFRICA, Dubai, UAE

The event will allow over 130 international exhibitors to gather and will also feature three days of conferences on market outlooks and technical subjects relevant for industrial actors.